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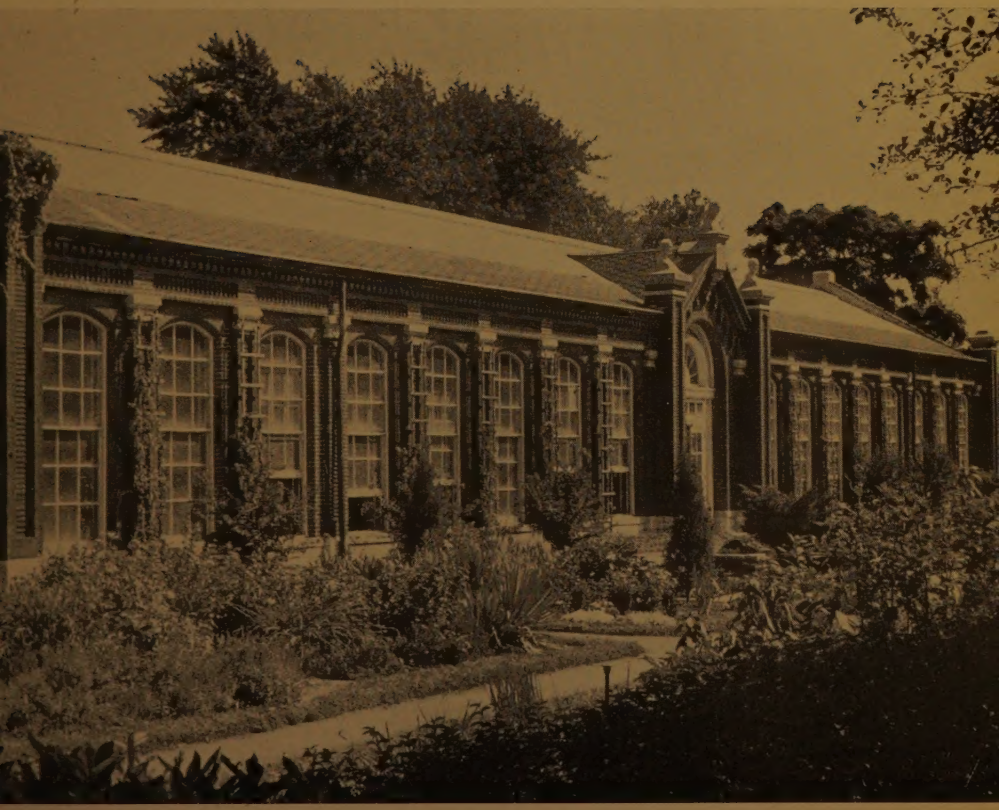

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ERRATA: February 1958 Bulletin, Vol. 46, No. 1. Page 1, column 1, last line: the reference to Aconitum or Monkshood should instead read: Winter Aconite *(Eranthus hyemalis)* a member of the buttercup family. Page 1, column 2, last line: the reference to Pachystima *(Pachystima canbyi)* should instead read: Japanese Spurge *(Pachysandra terminalis)*.

COVER: The Linnaean House, the only remaining greenhouse built by Henry Shaw. For the last two years the proceeds of the GARDEN TOURS (arranged by the Garden Club of St. Louis providing an opportunity to see some of the outstanding St. Louis Gardens) have been used to restore the Linnaean house. Restoration work will be continued this year with the proceeds from the 1958 Spring Garden Tours to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 2, 3, and 4, from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Eight St. Louis gardens will be open; four of the homes also will be open. For information call Missouri Botanical Garden, Main Gate, PR 6-1785. Tickets may be obtained for $2.00 at the Main Gate of the Garden and by mail from Mrs. John Lehmann, 10 Apple Tree Lane, St. Louis 24, Missouri.

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Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin

Vol. XLVI No. 2 MARCH, 1958

THE GARDEN REPORT FOR 1957

HUGH C. CUTLER

THE year 1957 was an eventful one at the Garden with the successful accomplishment of many plans. A good botanical garden combines research and planning with demonstrations of these activities in plantings and displays and in publications and lectures. The wide range of the Garden's work can be illustrated by two of the most important events at the Garden in 1957. The first directly concerned the research staff although it will eventually help improve all of the Garden; the second concerned grade school children, inducing many to visit the Garden for the first time.

A committee of distinguished botanists from some of the most active institutions in the United States investigated the needs and activities of the Garden research facilities and, after their recommendation, the National Science Foundation granted $60,000 for work to be done in 1958 and 1959 to rehabilitate the library and herbarium. A considerable number of research projects at the Garden are supported by grants from the National Science Foundation but this is the first time that support has been granted for the facilities which make our research possible. This grant is important because it indicates a recognition of the value of the Garden to the nation's research program. Our plant collections and library are used not only by our own research staff but by many visiting scientists and, when sent on loan to accredited institutions, by research workers throughout the world.

It is likely that, of all the things done at the Garden last year, the initiation of a planned program for grade school children will have the greatest effect in the future. Interests and character traits are usually formed in youth. Children are naturally curious; they love to name things and to make collections. Through the Garden's educational programs these traits can be directed and a lifelong interest in plants, and nature in general, be stimulated. The response to the first program, a "Tree Trail," showed that both students and teachers enjoy and profit from a well-planned project. Some adults asked for the guide sheets to the "Tree Trail" because their children were so enthusiastic about their visit to the Garden. A grant from the Pitzman Fund made it possible to begin this program. Volunteer help and more funds will be used to expand this program in 1958.

Many of the changes which were planned for 1957 could not be made. Plantings planned for the spring were delayed by the rains. Some staff positions were not filled because people with the necessary qualifications could not be found. There was much evidence of an emphasis on the kinds of

things which make a botanical garden differ from a park or a private garden. New kinds of plants were displayed whenever possible, usually labeled with some information in addition to the name; and often planted in groups or shown so they could be compared with related plants. There were more lectures, flower shows, garden club meetings, and more help was provided for special groups. The extent of many of these activities was severely limited by the size of our staff. The Garden probably has fewer employees now than ever before, yet everyone is working as hard and intelligently as possible so that much is accomplished. Mr. Oscar Glaessner, Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Controller, made improvements in our records and by his management of business details made it possible to save significant amounts of money. A tremendous amount of work of all kinds has been done by volunteer helpers and the number of volunteers continues to increase.

It is imperative that more funds be obtained in 1958. Our staff working in research, education and plantings is small and largely underpaid. Many of our greenhouses, buildings, pools, waterlines, trellises and benches are in serious need of repair or replacement. Our grounds crew is able to spend only a small amount of its time on replacing old or poor plants. One of the greatest needs is for a functional entrance where people can learn what a Botanical Garden is and how to derive the most pleasure from their visit.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

For several years informal discussions have been held to plan the activities of the research division of the Garden. In 1957 a Research Committee was organized with all of the active research workers of the Garden and the heads of the botany departments of St. Louis University and Washington University as members. At the monthly meetings plans are discussed for the improvement of the research program. This committee takes over all the functions of the previous Library and Herbarium Committees.

The Fourth Annual Systematics Symposium was supported again (for the third time) by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Dr. Ernst Mayr, Columbia University, and Dr. Carl Epling, University of California, were the invited chairmen. The Symposium was arranged by Dr. Woodson with the help of Dr. Van Schaack and others of the staff. At one time there were 203 people present, many of whom participated in discussions of the problem of classification of plants and animals. This Symposium is an important activity, bringing workers in the field of systematics, along with large groups of their students, to the Garden. It is an opportunity for the exchange of ideas; and the stimulation of these discussions results in better work by all the participants.

Dr. Anderson spent several months in the early part of the year as a Fellow in Mathematics at Princeton University, working on his semigraphical methods of analysis. During the fall he worked in Colombia on the classification of some South American maize for the National Research Council and,

Dr. Anderson studying a native giant cane grass *(Gynerium sagittatum)* in Colombia.

while there, he was sent by Oklahoma State University to the new agricultural school, which they have helped to establish, in Jimma, Ethiopia, to confer with the staff on problems concerning native crops. Dr. Anderson returned to his work at the Garden in December. He has received a grant of $17,000 from the National Science Foundation for support of his studies on hybridization in plants for a period of three years.

Dr. Woodson is active in teaching at Washington University; while at the Garden he has been busy with studies on the Flora of Panama, which is currently being supported by a grant of $15,000 for three years by the National Science Foundation.

A grant of $4,700 for two years from the National Science Foundation is aiding Dr. Cutler in his studies on the origin and dispersal of maize and cucurbits in the Southwest.

A considerable amount of research work is done by staff members who are

concerned with displays and plantings. Without research the Garden would become static and would no longer be a Botanical Garden. New plants are sought and tried at the Garden in the hopes of finding those that would be valuable additions to the gardens of this region. Other plants are grown so that the variation in the groups to which they belong can be studied, or simply so that they may be seen by visitors. Most of the new plants for outdoor plantings are tried or propagated at the Experimental Greenhouse, which work, since August, has been done by Mr. Edgar Evinger.

Three research projects of special interest to the St. Louis region are Mr. Viktor Muehlenbachs' studies on the native and weed flora of St. Louis and vicinity, Dr. Julian Steyermark's continued work, nearly completed, on the Flora of Missouri, and studies on hops made under the direction of Dr. Edgar Anderson and supported by grants from the Brewing Industries Research Institute.

LIBRARY

Library work for 1957 was chiefly devoted to cataloging and binding. By the end of the year the large backlog had been completed and current cataloging was practically up to date. Some thousand periodicals and numerous books were added to the library. Notable among these was a set of the botanical articles from the early issues of the Memoirs of the Paris Museum of Natural History which appeared in the early part of the nineteenth century. Although over 600 volumes were bound the backlog of material needing binding or repair is still very large.

A program of revising the publications exchange list was initiated with a questionnaire sent to some 500 institutions throughout the world. Replies, which were still being received at the end of the year, will be used to correct our exchange list so that our publications will still go all over the world and we will receive mainly only those publications of real value to the Garden.

A new system of journal checking involving the use of visible files was instituted. This system has been a genuine time-saver. During the summer a temporary assistant replaced hundreds of old pamphlet covers and did other needed "shelf-housekeeping." Early in the year Mrs. Virginia McMahon took over the duties of secretary for the library and publications.

HERBARIUM

In the herbarium the usual duties of loaning, borrowing, accessioning and inserting specimens continued. Some painting and repair work has been done to make it a more pleasant place to work.

The principal figures for herbarium activities during 1957 follows:

Specimens inserted	3,360
Specimens accessioned for future mounting	4,159
Specimens sent out in exchange (to 10 institutions)	2,497
Specimens loaned (to 20 institutions, 4 foreign)	4,817
Specimens borrowed (15 institutions, 10 foreign)	2,625

The position of herbarium assistant was held by Dr. Alfredo E. Cocucci of Cordoba, Argentina, until October 1. During the remainder of the year the position was vacant. A significant

part of herbarium insertion during the year was done by Mrs. Frederick Comte, who devoted several hours of voluntary work to this detail each week. Our collection of nearly 10,000 negatives of type-specimens was revised and filed in strong fibre-board boxes donated by the St. Louis Paper and Box Company and the Gaylord Container Corporation. In addition to the usual mounting a program of going through our collections and repairing old mounting was begun.

This work has been carried out under the direction of Dr. Van Schaack, the Acting Curator of the Herbarium, and Miss Margaret Carroll, Secretary of the Herbarium.

THE TOWER GROVE GARDEN

Grounds Maintenance and Plantings.

During 1957 the grounds crew (under the direction of Grounds Superintendent Louis Brenner and his foreman, Joe Baker) was occupied chiefly with routine maintenance, although considerable progress was made in rehabilitation work. Improved methods of gardening, such as the use of mulches, the spacing of shrubs and new plantings to permit faster machine mowing and to eliminate hand trimming, and the removal of aged, unsound, or crowded trees which drop branches during heavy windstorms, greatly reduced the number of hours spent on maintaining the grounds. The Rose Garden, Linnaean Garden, Italian Garden and certain borders still require large amounts of hand work. In the Rose Garden some beds have been combined to eliminate the amount of edging; and mulches are used to conserve water, cover weeds, and keep down blackspot and the damage from soil splashing. Many of the roses have been obtained as gifts or at low prices by members (especially Mr. Francis R. McMath and Mr. John Nies) of the Rose Society of Greater St. Louis. In the Italian Garden many small areas were united and the borders were replanted with Forsythias, Junipers, Star Magnolias and Bamboos, then heavily mulched.

The grounds about the Museum were planted with Hollies following the design of Landscape Architect Emmett Layton. The nearby lawn areas were graded and covered with a wild hay mulch which contained a large amount of the Arboretum strain of blue grass. Contributions from many of the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri made it possible to do this work.

Work continued on the removal of undesirable trees, mainly Silver Maples, Elms, Sycamores and Trees of Heaven that had sprouted as volunteers many years ago. Many of these trees were near buildings, structures, or along the stone wall on Tower Grove Avenue, where they were weakening the structures as well as crowding and deforming more desirable trees. The entire crew spent about ten days cleaning out weeds, old brush and dead or undesirable trees along Alfred Avenue and surrounding the Lake. About half of the walks were resurfaced in August, in preparation for which it was necessary to cut away the sod bordering the walks so that the new surface could go out to the very edge. In the fall many of the plants in the

Experimental Greenhouse nursery were planted out to replace the old and dead ones which had been removed.

In addition to the regular maintenance, the grounds crew has collected trash, moved properties for many special functions and for the various flower shows, and on rainy days helped with the maintenance of buildings, repaired tools and other equipment, and done various other jobs which have turned up.

GREENHOUSES.

Flower Shows and Displays: The annual flower shows are an important part of the Garden's busy schedule. In January the Poinsettias were replaced by "Snow" Mums. Later, Primroses, Cyclamens and Buddleias were added.

The regular Orchid Show opened with a preview for the Friends of the Garden on the night of February 7. The focal point of the design was a small plastic-covered greenhouse which housed easily-grown orchids and various supplies for their successful culture. The Orchid Show closed March 25th and was followed on March 30 and 31 by the African Violet Show sponsored by the local Society.

Our Easter Display opened April 3, featuring Croft Lilies, Nasturtiums, Azaleas, Cinerarias and other appropriate flowers. The Show continued into May with weekly replacements of fresh material. In early April the balcony of the Floral Display House was the scene of a Daffodil Show, the first of its kind staged in the Garden. The St. Louis Horticultural Society presented its Spring Flower Show on May 18 and 19 and the following weekend the Rose Society held its Rose Show.

Flowers were provided to decorate Christ Church Cathedral for the Annual Flower Sermon which is given as directed in Henry Shaw's will.

During the warm summer months only a small display, mostly of exotic foliage plants, is maintained in the Floral Display House.

Three important shows were staged during September: the Fall Cactus Show (September 14–15), the Harvest Show (September 21–22), and the Dahlia Show (September 28–29).

The day following the Veiled Prophet's Ball, his Queen's bouquet was placed on exhibit. A second bouquet was prepared for the Queen's visit to the Henry Shaw Home on October 5th to receive school children.

The Women's Committee of Shaw's Garden helped with many events during the past year. Their third major fund-raising project was called "Holiday Historique" and subtitled "The Mayflower Comes to Shaw's Garden." It brought many people to the Display House, where a wide variety of exhibits emphasizing ideas for home holiday decorations were displayed in an attractive garden setting. The proceeds of this project, $4,057.44, will be used to repair and restore the many fences, walls and ornamental iron work structures which need immediate attention.

The Women's Committee also arranged the receptions and refreshments for the previews of the Orchid and Chrysanthemum Displays and for the special showing of the research facili-

ties and research work of the Garden on May 9.

Immediately after the closing of the very successful "Holiday Historique" everyone worked to install the annual Chrysanthemum Show in record time so it could open on November 7 with a preview for the Friends of the Garden. The Display was designed by Kimio Obata and Associates and the installation was directed by Floriculturist Paul Kohl. After six weeks, the Mum Show was followed by the Poinsettia Show.

Maintenance: The routine work of propagating, planting, feeding, spraying and watering was performed as in other years. In order to let visitors know more about the plants, a large number of descriptive labels were prepared by Greenhouse Superintendent Lad Cutak. When outstanding plants came into flower, or were acquired, they were displayed in special places with informative labels.

Outdoor Pools and Annual Plantings: Heavy rains delayed planting in the flower beds and the Italian Garden and many areas had to be replanted because the first plantings were flooded. Weeding, spading and planting was not completed in the Italian Garden and flower beds until mid-June.

The pools in the Main Garden, where our best waterlilies grow, were lined and staked on May 6th and planted with 75 waterlilies. The center pool was left unplanted and treated with sodium arsenite to eradicate the weeds, mainly Sagittaria, which had become a problem. A jet of water was used to decorate this pool. The lilies for the outdoor pools are started in tanks in greenhouses in January and shifted into larger pots as needed. These plants begin to flower in late March and April and so this portion of the private houses was opened to the public until the waterlilies in the pools bloomed.

Maintenance and Heating.

Many Garden structures are in such bad condition that major repairs, or even replacements, will be necessary. Our staff can barely keep up with current maintenance, and catching up on an estimated $400,000 of repairs and replacements is done mainly with special gifts. The south half of the roof of the Linnaean House was completely redone with funds raised by the Spring Garden Tour of the Garden Club of St. Louis. The old slate roof of the Museum was replaced with the best composition material available and parts of the roofing of the Administration Building were replaced. This work was paid for with funds raised by the Women's Committee. Most of the pergola in the Italian Garden was painted. More than half of the walks in the Garden were surfaced during the summer. This new surface will close cracks so water can no longer enter and freeze and break the walks.

For many years we have expected the old heat transmission line from the Boiler House on the north end of the Garden to the Administration Building, Shaw Home, Experimental Greenhouse and Museum to break. A study of the costs of replacement or of installation of one or four separate boilers for these four buildings was made and the best solution was to install

individual heating units. These units are in use now and we are no longer dependent on the long, wasteful and old transmission line.

THE ARBORETUM

Careful planning and hard work on the part of Superintendent of the Arboretum, Frank Steinberg, has reduced costs there so that they are less than half of what they were during the past few years. Many small operations which do not properly belong in an Arboretum were eliminated. The cattle and sawmill have been sold, farming on the south side of the river has been practically stopped and the pastures and arable land were placed under Soil Bank and Soil Conservation plans which yield a cash return and pay for part of the expenses of improving the land. Forty-six acres were plowed, limed, fertilized, disked and sowed with fescue and lespedeza.

Particular attention has been paid to the area about Pinetum Lake, for this main drive is open to the public the entire year. All planted groups were cleared of brush and weeds, the trees were pruned and dead ones removed. The trees will grow better now and the naturalized daffodils will make a more striking display.

Six hundred hours were spent mowing, fifty-one loads of brush were hauled away and seven loads of chips were used for mulch. Repairs were made to some of the equipment and the doors of the service sheds were repaired and painted. A large number of Redbud and other plants were dug for planting in the Tower Grove Garden.

The heavy spring rains washed some of the main roads badly and eighty hours were spent working them with the grader. Cinders from the orchid greenhouse boilers and 250 tons of crushed stone were added to the worst places.

Each Easter for many years a sunrise service has been held at the Arboretum. The long circle drive past the trailhouse is open to cars only during April and the first half of May. This is the time when the Daffodils, Redbuds, Dogwoods and other wildflowers are at their best. During the rest of the year visitors are encouraged to walk along the trails and roads beyond the Pinetum area.

THE ORCHID DEPARTMENT

In 1957 the major endeavor in the Orchid Department at the Arboretum was to eliminate large numbers of duplicate plants and poor quality plants, to acquire new kinds of orchids, to perform research essential for a sound breeding program and further research, and to study and employ the best cultural methods.

Research.

Investigations on the use of weed killers continued. Trials of orchids cultured in fir bark in both open benches and in pots showed that weed control was practical. Studies on the control of flowering time of orchids by regulating the length of day were continued. Chromosome studies on some of the important Cattleya stud plants were made and the information added to our chromosome atlas, the only collection of this sort of data which is being kept, as far as we know. Such cytological observations make it

possible to use our valuable parent plants more intelligently in the production of new hybrids.

Cultural Techniques.

About seventy per cent of the orchid collection is now potted in fir bark and eventually all of our plants, except for the few that are grown in baskets or on rafts, will be grown in this medium. Humidity control and evaporative cooling is used to decrease summer temperatures. The collection of Ladyslippers (Cypripediums) produced about twice as many flowers as in previous years and the plants are more vigorous than before; this is attributed to the better cooling, the moisture control and the use of fir bark as a potting medium.

Plant Breeding.

Many inter-specific crosses were made, using some of our rare and unusual orchids as parents. These crosses involved such genera as Oncidium, Miltonia, Cattleya, Catasetum and Cynoches. The cross made between these last two genera had not been made before.

New Plants.

Last year 349 new plants were added to the collection. Most of these were species or unusual types. Three collections acquired were particularly noteworthy: 1) a fine collection of species received in exchange from Sherman Orchid Gardens at Glendora, California; 2) a shipment of unusual species given by Mr. Jose Strobel of Ecuador; 3) a group of modern cymbidium seedlings received in exchange from the Dos Pueblos Orchid Company of Goleta, California.

The Orchid Department, under the direction of Mr. Robert Gillespie, has been located at the Arboretum at Gray Summit since 1926 when the orchids were moved from St. Louis because of the damaging city smoke. With the success of the St. Louis smoke control program, it is now possible to grow orchids in St. Louis; consequently, the orchid growing and research will be moved back to St. Louis, a change that will be completed by September of 1958. In the city more people can see the orchids and a really active research program can be carried on, since the library, herbarium and laboratories are convenient and it will be possible for Mr. Gillespie to consult more frequently with other members of the Garden staff.

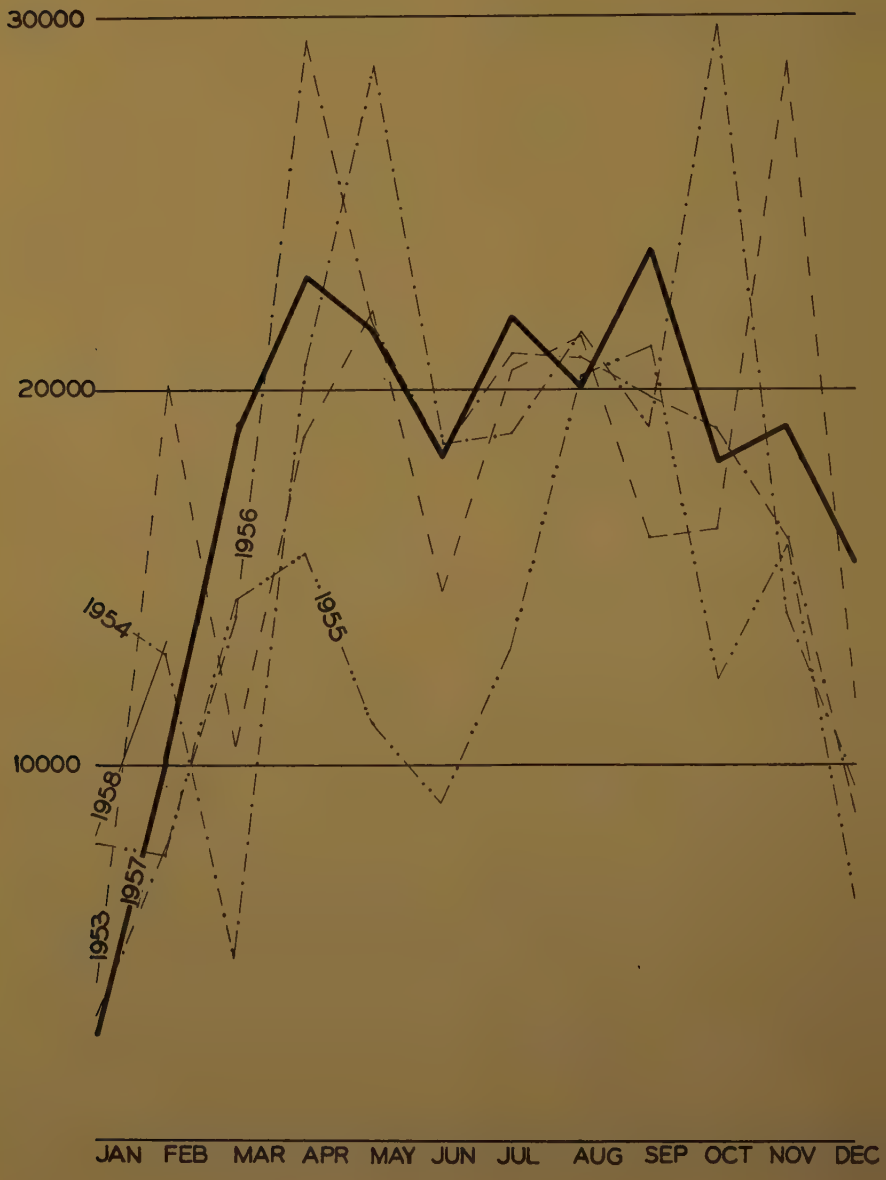
ATTENDANCE

Attendance last year was the largest it has been for several years: the Garden was visited by 217,419 people. Attendance figures for the past five years are:

1953	207,988	1955	156,297
1954	215,045	1956	198,472
		1957	217,419

These figures represent only the people who enter through the main gate turnstiles. Increasing numbers of people enter through the Cleveland Avenue entrance or the service entrance.

A graph of attendance by months shows that the peak months usually are April, May, or September. These are the months when our outdoor gardens are at their best. In April and May the lawns are bright green and many trees, shrubs and small plants are in flower. In September and October the waterlilies and Italian Gar-



Graph of attendance by months at the Garden.

den are at their best and the Rose Garden has a second spurt of bloom. Our Camellias bloom in February and March at the time of our Orchid Display and our Chrysanthemum Show is in November. We are trying to add to the beauty and interest of the Garden in summer by introducing plants which bloom at that time and by increasing the number of kinds of trees. For winter we are adding more broadleaved evergreen shrubs and trees and using ivy and other evergreen vines for ground covers. Clear, accurate and informative labels make plants more interesting any time of the year.

Volunteers of the Regional Council of Men's Garden Clubs, under the direction of Mr. Arthur J. Krueger, reset and repaired the labels on many of the trees and shrubs. A large number of very interesting educational signs were prepared by Mr. Paul Hale.

PUBLICITY

Many people and organizations have helped in projects to improve the Garden, to attract visitors and to show them what the Garden is doing. Most of our publicity has been managed by Mr. Rollo Horwitz. Ten volunteer guides, under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Britt, conducted 54 special groups of visitors through the Garden. Members of our staff and the Horticultural Council have lectured to many groups and given information to amateur gardeners and students. When groups ask for a speaker from the Garden we try to encourage the group to visit the Garden and have them talk among the living plants rather than have a member of our staff travel to their meeting place and show slides of the plants.

Mrs. Hazel Knapp is in charge of the Horticultural Consultants who are trained at the Garden to answer gardening questions. This group has done a good job and taken care of many requests which the Garden staff is not large enough to handle.

A valuable gift to the Garden is the help of the many hostesses for the Shaw House. Members of the Eighth District of the Federated Women's Clubs serve from one to four each day except during January, February and December, when the Shaw House is open only on weekends. Mrs. Arthur J. Krueger and Mrs. George Pring are in charge of the arrangements with the clubs for hostesses.

An excellent color film of the Garden was made by Mr. Frank McCready. He has shown this before several groups at the Garden and at a large number of dinners and special meetings in the St. Louis area.

INSTRUCTION

All of our classes in bulb forcing, spring horticulture and plant propagation were taught by Mr. Clarence Barbre, one of the best gardeners of this region. He not only knows a lot about plants but can teach in such a lively manner that empty seats are rare in his classes. Mr. Gillespie taught the course in orchid growing.

Mr. Kenneth Peck laid out two programs for grade school children and these were used by a large number of classes and groups. In a trial of plans for future programs two grade school classes planted bulbs under Mr. Peck's supervision: each pupil provided his own container, a tin can, and planted

two Paper-white Narcissi bulbs after learning what a bulb is, how it grows and how to plant it at home outdoors. The bulbs were delivered to the school and the pupils took them home to flower about Christmastime.

Garden demonstrations and tours were given during the fall on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Experts on Iris, Daffodils, Waterlilies and African Violets gave demonstrations; and staff members conducted tours of the new developments at the Garden. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Van Schaack conducted their popular grass walks through the Garden. The St. Louis Academy of Science held two of their series of public lectures at the Museum Building with Dr. Anderson and Dr. Van Schaack as guest speakers.

The National Council of State Garden Clubs: Ground breaking ceremonies for the permanent home on the Magnolia Avenue side of the Garden were held May 11th and were attended by Mrs. Daniel Mooney, president of the National Council, Mrs. William J. Walters, chairman of trustees of the Permanent Home Endowment Fund, Mrs. C. G. Spillars, chairman of the site selection committee, members of the Garden's Board of Trustees and staff, and representatives of many Missouri Garden Clubs. Building was delayed by the wet early summer and cold winter but the stone siding is now being added and the major part of the structural work is done. In November of 1957 there were 10,905 clubs with 361,376 members in the National Council, making this the largest of all groups of organized gardeners.

MAIN GATE

Many important activities are carried on at the Main Gate Information Center. Superintendent George Pring takes care of the many questions which are asked over the telephone or by visitors. Miss Powell helps visitors find the most interesting features of the Garden, sells postcards and books and pamphlets on plants, and is Secretary for Friends of the Garden. Mr. Dudley French and Mr. Towner Deane are in charge of the Friends of the Garden. Members of many garden clubs and of the Women's Committee addressed more than 17,000 envelopes for the mail campaign for new members. The 2,217 members contributed $25,618.87 during 1957. The Garden receives no support from taxes and depends on these gifts to do many things which could not be done with only the funds from Henry Shaw's endowment.

Bequests to the Missouri Botanical Garden may be made in securities, money, or books. They may, if desired, take the form of a memorial to a person, to be named by the giver.

Bequests to the Garden by will are deductible, without limit, in determining the federal estate tax and are exempt in any amount from Missouri and Illinois state inheritance taxes.

For bequests to the Missouri Botanical Garden, the following form is suggested:

I do hereby give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri:

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SOME FACTS ABOUT SHAW'S GARDEN

The Missouri Botanical Garden (the official name chosen by Mr. Shaw) carries on the garden established by Henry Shaw over a century ago at TOWER GROVE, his country home. It is a private institution and has no support from city or state. The old stone walls and cast-iron fences, the Linnaean House, the Museum, the Mausoleum, and the TOWER GROVE mansion all date from Mr. Shaw's time. Since his death, as directed in his will, the Garden has been in the hands of a Board of Trustees who appoint the Director.

The Garden is open every day in the year (except New Year's and Christmas) from nine A. M. until seven P. M. spring to fall and until six in the winter time though the greenhouses close at five. TOWER GROVE, itself, Mr. Shaw's old country home, is open from one until four, admission twenty-five cents, with special guides. The Garden is nearly a mile long and has several entrances. The Main Entrance, the one most used by the general public, is at Tower Grove and Flora Place on the Sarah bus line (No. 42). The Park Southhampton buses (No. 80), direct from downtown, pass within three blocks of this entrance and stop directly across the street from the Administration Building at 2315 Tower Grove Avenue. The latter is the best entrance for students, visiting scientists, etc. It is open to such visitors after 8:30 A. M., but is closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The step-in gate (more or less concealed by the big Cleveland Ave. gate, 2221 Tower Grove) is nearly always open, and there is a service entrance on Alfred Avenue, one block south of Shaw Avenue.

Since Mr. Shaw's time an Arboretum has been developed at Gray Summit, Mo., adjacent to State Highways 50 and 66. It is open every day in the year and has auto roads as well as foot trails through the wild-flower reservation. There is a pinetum and an extensive display of daffodils and other narcissi which are at their best in April.